

SALES BY AUCTION.

STOUT CIGARS.
R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his mart, the corner of George-street Market-place, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at eleven o'clock,
Two hundred and eighty dozen superfine Ivory Jams.
Terms at Sale. 2016

MOULD CANDLES.
R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock,
Four hundred boxes Mould Candies.
Terms at Sale. 2018

Cigars, Wreaps and Manila
R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 1st instant at eleven o'clock
Boxes Pouching tea, of superior quality
do Trinidad
do half-dozes ditto ditto
do Prime ditto
do extra young hyson
do Lapsangthee
ditto hysonin, ex ditto
do extra, containing 114,000 Manila cigars, ex Trinidad
do coils Bengal rope
do bundles Manila ditto
Terms at sale. 2014

TO SUGGEST AND OTHERS.
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Beans, and Rice,
R. B. SAMUEL, 1001 Broadway, will sell by auction,
at his Mart, the corner of George-street
Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 27th
of October, at eleven o'clock,
H & Co. Two hundred and thirty-five bags
P C
within
around
B & Co. J
D S
& S
Fifty-six boxes tea
Three hundred and thirty-seven
bags grocer's sugar
Two hundred white grain ditto
Two casks sunnago
One hundred Tuck hams
Ten tons rice.
Terms at sale. 2019

ATTENTION! SALE, 26th FEBRUARY.
STARCH.
R. B. STUBBS will sell, at the Mart, at eleven
o'clock, by Auction,
Ten casks of superior made Starch, about
1 cent. less.
Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS—CASH. 2008

WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY!
The Cast-iron and Flat Stove Works Proprietors,
in the State of the late Mr.
Maine,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,
WILL ABSOLUTELY BE SOLD BY MR. STUBBS.
R. B. STUBBS announces, that the Public
Sale of the late Mr. Knapp's property in
Cast-iron and Flat Stoves, will positively
commence on the 26th of FEBRUARY next, the 27th day of
January, 1843, in the morning, at ten o'clock, viz—
Twelve o'clock precisely, on the ground,
next to Pett's Hotel, formerly known as the
Barley Mow.

CASLERBACH-STREET.
LOT 1.
That brick built residence, with one large
shop-room, parlour, and hall, on the ground
floor—two front parlours and two bed-rooms
on the second floor, the room in the attic
and a large brick building in the rear, divided
into two separate tenements; lot to Mr.
Cogan at \$54. per foot.

LOT 2.
That brick built residence adjoining the

above, with a neat front and back room on the ground floor, one drawing-room on the second floor, and a large room on the second; also let to Mr. Hassall at 20s. per week.

Let 5.

That brick built dwelling house adjoining above, and next to Mr. Matthews at 10s. per week, ditto ditto ditto.

Let 4.

That weather-boarded building, containing two rooms. Let 5.

Let 5.

That weather-boarded building containing two rooms. Let 5.

Let 6.

That building ground, let to Mrs. P. Lynch, at 4s. a week.

AFTER WHICH,

THE FITZ-STREET PROPERTY.

At one o'clock, precisely, on the ground adjoining the Willow Tree and near the property of Mr. George Hill, viz.—

Let 1.

That property in Fitz-street now let to Mr. Rogerson, being a convenient brick built house, with one shop room, back parlour, bar-kitchen, oven, and two small treatments on the ground floor; one front parlour and bed-room on the first floor; and a large room in the attic.

Let 2.

That property in Fitz-street, containing a brick built house on the ground floor, two rooms with side passage, and tenement in the rear; front and back parlour in the first floor; and a large room in the attic; also let to Mr. Rogerson.

Let 3.

That property adjoining, with part of the cottages and dealer's yard, also let to Mr. Rogerson, and sublet to Mr. Huggis. This property adjoins the Willow Tree on the one side, and the ground of Mr. Huggis on the other.

EST. P.—A plan of the above to be seen the Mart, as a guide to purchasers.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the above will be sold at the Mart, King-street, on the 10th of October.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. cash down on fall of the hammer; the residue in payments six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchasers preferring to pay cash will be allowed a discount of five per cent.

well bank interest.
 N. B. No building now erected on the premises shall be removed until the whole of the purchase money is paid.
 The whole of the above properties are free from mortgages, liens, or other incumbrances, the title is undisputed. 3071

E. & O.
 MR. BLACKMAN, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, by public auction, the bank of New South Wales, on **TUESDAY**, the 24th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
 Three hundred Shares Zinc.
 Terms at Sale. 3150

Notice of Postponement
 In consequence of the present unadvantageous state of the weather, the sale advertised takes place **TOMORROW**, the 24th, is postponed until **TUESDAY**, the 29th instant.
 JOHN BLACKMAN, Auctioneer.
 George-street, February 23. 3022

THURSDAY LITERARY SALE.
 MR. A. W. S.
 SCHOOLMASTER, AND GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS.
 K. HEYDON will sell by auction, in lots to suit purchasers, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant,
 One hundred and twenty Maps and Charts.
 The World
 Europe, Asia, Africa, and America
 New Zealand
 Australia
 South Australia, Western Australia
 New South Wales
 India, China
 With a variety of others.
 The above will be sold in detail, and the location of schoolmasters and others is therefore particularly required. 3155

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
 Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 23rd February, 1863.
ON MONDAY, the 17th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant in and to all real estate or parcel of land at Roseberry Hill, Sydney, being lot No. 2, as sold on the 11th day of 1849, bounded by lot No. 1 on the east and south, and by lot No. 4 on the north, and by lot No. 3 on the west, by lot No. 4, and on the south by lot No. 1, 15; unless this procedure be previously taken. 3156

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 12.

EDUCATION.

LORD WARREN, in the table of the House, the annual report of the Committee and Council on the subject of education. The noble Lord also presented a petition signed by 1600 of the persons who received instruction in singing, under Mr. Hullah, in the classes held at Exeter Hall, praying that the powers of the Committee and Council on Education might be extended, so as to enable them to assist in giving additional instruction to the people through the medium of those classes. In presenting the petition, he said it would be necessary for him to acquaint the members of the House with the facts relating to the establishment of those classes, and the causes which affected their success. The first singing class formed at Exeter Hall, was amongst masters and mistresses, and their numbers had continued daily to increase till a vast number of people had taken part in the instruction, not only at Exeter Hall, but from those who had been instructed there. Their Lordships would doubtless be surprised, when he told them that there were at present no fewer than 50,000 persons of all grades learning to sing, in consequence of the establishment of those classes, and the supervision of Mr. Hullah. At the end of the year applications had been made to the Government on the subject; it was represented to them that the people who attended at Exeter Hall wished for instruction in other branches of elementary education, and that the powers of the Committee and Council on Education might be extended, one for writing, one for arithmetic, and one for drawing. It was found that the sum subscribed by the people was totally insufficient to their demand for instruction, and the committee and council had been applied to for assistance. The house was of course aware that the powers and resources of the committee would not enable them to grant the request for pecuniary assistance in consequence of the limited amount placed at their disposal, but they determined to show by their personal attendance at the performance, and by every other means within their power, to give to those who had established those classes, the classes sing, must have been gratified. (Hear, hear.) The question then came to this, whether those classes, having been formed, they would permit them to go on depending for existence on their present precarious means, or recommend assistance to them through a Parliamentary grant. He was most anxious that the public should know there were such means of instruction for the poor; and he thought it would be wise in their Lordships to give those means by suggesting that a public grant of money should be made, to be used at the discretion of the Committee and Council. The usual annual grant of £30,000 would not admit of their increasing the expenditure; and if the object of the noble Lord was to give to the poor more education, and that they had confidence in those who distributed the funds entrusted to them, they would be doing their duty but in if they did not increase those funds. (Hear, hear.) Before the present petition came into office, a sum of £20,000 was given to the National School Society and the British and Foreign School Society towards the establishment of normal schools; and £5000 were also given to Scotland for the same purpose. Much good, however, could be expected from institutions of that kind, if they were good masters and mistresses to instruct in them. The school which was established in Glasgow by Mr. Stowe, had effected a great deal of good; but Mr. Stowe and those who were joined with him in forming the National School Society, had not made proper use of the money properly to maintain it, and the school was now visited only by the inspectors, but he would object to have its state reported upon, because it would afford those persons an opportunity of dealing out censure upon the mode in which he might think proper to conduct it, and to hold him up to public ridicule, which he would not be disposed to. It was necessary that the petition should be made to the Council, to enable them to know what the inspectors did, and from those reports a general report might be framed, which would enable the public to know the state of education in the country. The want of education should look to the face. The intention was to make grants to common schools, and to extend them to normal schools. He felt assured that the grant would neither be felt or grudged by the country. He was satisfied that the plan would succeed, and the only objection to it, he presumed would be an attempt to press education forward too rapidly.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he had listened with great satisfaction to the speech which had been made by the noble Lord, the President of the Council, the more particularly as it was his intention to follow up and extend the system of making grants for education, which he (Lord Lansdowne) had, on former occasions endeavored to press upon the attention of their Lordships. He approved of the system of musical education which had been so well described by the noble Lord. An application had been made to him in the year 1840, upon the subject, but he did not consider himself justified in directing any of the funds voted for a specific object to the promotion of that system. He knew also that the subscription that had been received was sufficient to make the system self-sufficient. It had equally succeeded, and there were three classes of one hundred persons each established at Exeter Hall. It was not confined to the Metropolitan, but extended to various parts of the country, and there were now thousands receiving the benefit of this education, which conferred not only pleasure but utility. He was glad that the system of making grants was progressing, and that the number of applicants was increasing—thousands of schools were established by its means in the country. He approved of a system of instruction independent of the local authorities, and the best body for that purpose was the committee of the Privy Council. He was glad that many of those who at first had great objections to the plan had now given over those objections, and that some of them had even consented to become members of the council. He concurred with the noble Baron in the propriety of making grants to normal schools, with the right of inspection over them, for the purpose of making those schools applicable to the improvement of others. He thought that a larger amount of money should be granted to those schools than had hitherto been given. He would refer to the evidence of a gentleman connected with an establishment at Zurich, at which workmen of various nations were employed, Saxons, Swiss, Italians, and English. This gentleman, being asked to the workmen of which country a preference was due, said that the English were to be preferred for the performance of one operation, as they usually confined themselves to one specific kind of work, upon which all their attention had been concentrated; but that for general work they preferred the Saxons and Swiss, and particularly the Saxons, in consequence of the superior education they received, which enabled them to more easily adapt themselves to any new employment. He would refer to the evidence of a gentleman connected with an establishment at Zurich, at which workmen of various nations were employed, Saxons, Swiss, Italians, and English. This gentleman, being asked to the workmen of which country a preference was due, said that the English were to be preferred for the performance of one operation, as they usually confined themselves to one specific kind of work, upon which all their attention had been concentrated; but that for general work they preferred the Saxons and Swiss, and particularly the Saxons, in consequence of the superior education they received, which enabled them to more easily adapt themselves to any new employment.

Lord Brougham said he heartily concurred in the views which had been expressed by the President of the Council. He was thankful to him for the statement he had made, and he only regretted that he had not gone farther. He only differed with him upon one point, and that was that the education of the people would be best advanced by the extension of the system of making grants to normal schools, and that they had confidence in those who distributed the funds entrusted to them, they would be doing their duty but in if they did not increase those funds. (Hear, hear.) Before the present petition came into office, a sum of £20,000 was given to the National School Society and the British and Foreign School Society towards the establishment of normal schools; and £5000 were also given to Scotland for the same purpose. Much good, however, could be expected from institutions of that kind, if they were good masters and mistresses to instruct in them. The school which was established in Glasgow by Mr. Stowe, had effected a great deal of good; but Mr. Stowe and those who were joined with him in forming the National School Society, had not made proper use of the money properly to maintain it, and the school was now visited only by the inspectors, but he would object to have its state reported upon, because it would afford those persons an opportunity of dealing out censure upon the mode in which he might think proper to conduct it, and to hold him up to public ridicule, which he would not be disposed to. It was necessary that the petition should be made to the Council, to enable them to know what the inspectors did, and from those reports a general report might be framed, which would enable the public to know the state of education in the country. The want of education should look to the face. The intention was to make grants to common schools, and to extend them to normal schools. He felt assured that the grant would neither be felt or grudged by the country. He was satisfied that the plan would succeed, and the only objection to it, he presumed would be an attempt to press education forward too rapidly.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE said, he had listened with great satisfaction to the speech which had been made by the noble Lord, the President of the Council, the more particularly as it was his intention to follow up and extend the system of making grants for education, which he (Lord Lansdowne) had, on former occasions endeavored to press upon the attention of their Lordships. He approved of the system of musical education which had been so well described by the noble Lord. An application had been made to him in the year 1840, upon the subject, but he did not consider himself justified in directing any of the funds voted for a specific object to the promotion of that system. He knew also that the subscription that had been received was sufficient to make the system self-sufficient. It had equally succeeded, and there were three classes of one hundred persons each established at Exeter Hall. It was not confined to the Metropolitan, but extended to various parts of the country, and there were now thousands receiving the benefit of this education, which conferred not only pleasure but utility. He was glad that the system of making grants was progressing, and that the number of applicants was increasing—thousands of schools were established by its means in the country. He approved of a system of instruction independent of the local authorities, and the best body for that purpose was the committee of the Privy Council. He was glad that many of those who at first had great objections to the plan had now given over those objections, and that some of them had even consented to become members of the council. He concurred with the noble Baron in the propriety of making grants to normal schools, with the right of inspection over them, for the purpose of making those schools applicable to the improvement of others. He thought that a larger amount of money should be granted to those schools than had hitherto been given. He would refer to the evidence of a gentleman connected with an establishment at Zurich, at which workmen of various nations were employed, Saxons, Swiss, Italians, and English. This gentleman, being asked to the workmen of which country a preference was due, said that the English were to be preferred for the performance of one operation, as they usually confined themselves to one specific kind of work, upon which all their attention had been concentrated; but that for general work they preferred the Saxons and Swiss, and particularly the Saxons, in consequence of the superior education they received, which enabled them to more easily adapt themselves to any new employment.

Lord Brougham said he heartily concurred in the views which had been expressed by the President of the Council. He was thankful to him for the statement he had made, and he only regretted that he had not gone farther. He only differed with him upon one point, and that was that the education of the people would be best advanced by the extension of the system of making grants to normal schools, and that they had confidence in those who distributed the funds entrusted to them, they would be doing their duty but in if they did not increase those funds. (Hear, hear.) Before the present petition came into office, a sum of £20,000 was given to the National School Society and the British and Foreign School Society towards the establishment of normal schools; and £5000 were also given to Scotland for the same purpose. Much good, however, could be expected from institutions of that kind, if they were good masters and mistresses to instruct in them. The school which was established in Glasgow by Mr. Stowe, had effected a great deal of good; but Mr. Stowe and those who were joined with him in forming the National School Society, had not made proper use of the money properly to maintain it, and the school was now visited only by the inspectors, but he would object to have its state reported upon, because it would afford those persons an opportunity of dealing out censure upon the mode in which he might think proper to conduct it, and to hold him up to public ridicule, which he would not be disposed to. It was necessary that the petition should be made to the Council, to enable them to know what the inspectors did, and from those reports a general report might be framed, which would enable the public to know the state of education in the country. The want of education should look to the face. The intention was to make grants to common schools, and to extend them to normal schools. He felt assured that the grant would neither be felt or grudged by the country. He was satisfied that the plan would succeed, and the only objection to it, he presumed would be an attempt to press education forward too rapidly.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE said, he had listened with great satisfaction to the speech which had been made by the noble Lord, the President of the Council, the more particularly as it was his intention to follow up and extend the system of making grants for education, which he (Lord Lansdowne) had, on former occasions endeavored to press upon the attention of their Lordships. He approved of the system of musical education which had been so well described by the noble Lord. An application had been made to him in the year 1840, upon the subject, but he did not consider himself justified in directing any of the funds voted for a specific object to the promotion of that system. He knew also that the subscription that had been received was sufficient to make the system self-sufficient. It had equally succeeded, and there were three classes of one hundred persons each established at Exeter Hall. It was not confined to the Metropolitan, but extended to various parts of the country, and there were now thousands receiving the benefit of this education, which conferred not only pleasure but utility. He was glad that the system of making grants was progressing, and that the number of applicants was increasing—thousands of schools were established by its means in the country. He approved of a system of instruction independent of the local authorities, and the best body for that purpose was the committee of the Privy Council. He was glad that many of those who at first had great objections to the plan had now given over those objections, and that some of them had even consented to become members of the council. He concurred with the noble Baron in the propriety of making grants to normal schools, with the right of inspection over them, for the purpose of making those schools applicable to the improvement of others. He thought that a larger amount of money should be granted to those schools than had hitherto been given. He would refer to the evidence of a gentleman connected with an establishment at Zurich, at which workmen of various nations were employed, Saxons, Swiss, Italians, and English. This gentleman, being asked to the workmen of which country a preference was due, said that the English were to be preferred for the performance of one operation, as they usually confined themselves to one specific kind of work, upon which all their attention had been concentrated; but that for general work they preferred the Saxons and Swiss, and particularly the Saxons, in consequence of the superior education they received, which enabled them to more easily adapt themselves to any new employment.

Lord Brougham said he heartily concurred in the views which had been expressed by the President of the Council. He was thankful to him for the statement he had made, and he only regretted that he had not gone farther. He only differed with him upon one point, and that was that the education of the people would be best advanced by the extension of the system of making grants to normal schools, and that they had confidence in those who distributed the funds entrusted to them, they would be doing their duty but in if they did not increase those funds. (Hear, hear.) Before the present petition came into office, a sum of £20,000 was given to the National School Society and the British and Foreign School Society towards the establishment of normal schools; and £5000 were also given to Scotland for the same purpose. Much good, however, could be expected from institutions of that kind, if they were good masters and mistresses to instruct in them. The school which was established in Glasgow by Mr. Stowe, had effected a great deal of good; but Mr. Stowe and those who were joined with him in forming the National School Society, had not made proper use of the money properly to maintain it, and the school was now visited only by the inspectors, but he would object to have its state reported upon, because it would afford those persons an opportunity of dealing out censure upon the mode in which he might think proper to conduct it, and to hold him up to public ridicule, which he would not be disposed to. It was necessary that the petition should be made to the Council, to enable them to know what the inspectors did, and from those reports a general report might be framed, which would enable the public to know the state of education in the country. The want of education should look to the face. The intention was to make grants to common schools, and to extend them to normal schools. He felt assured that the grant would neither be felt or grudged by the country. He was satisfied that the plan would succeed, and the only objection to it, he presumed would be an attempt to press education forward too rapidly.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE said, he had listened with great satisfaction to the speech which had been made by the noble Lord, the President of the Council, the more particularly as it was his intention to follow up and extend the system of making grants for education, which he (Lord Lansdowne) had, on former occasions endeavored to press upon the attention of their Lordships. He approved of the system of musical education which had been so well described by the noble Lord. An application had been made to him in the year 1840, upon the subject, but he did not consider himself justified in directing any of the funds voted for a specific object to the promotion of that system. He knew also that the subscription that had been received was sufficient to make the system self-sufficient. It had equally succeeded, and there were three classes of one hundred persons each established at Exeter Hall. It was not confined to the Metropolitan, but extended to various parts of the country, and there were now thousands receiving the benefit of this education, which conferred not only pleasure but utility. He was glad that the system of making grants was progressing, and that the number of applicants was increasing—thousands of schools were established by its means in the country. He approved of a system of instruction independent of the local authorities, and the best body for that purpose was the committee of the Privy Council. He was glad that many of those who at first had great objections to the plan had now given over those objections, and that some of them had even consented to become members of the council. He concurred with the noble Baron in the propriety of making grants to normal schools, with the right of inspection over them, for the purpose of making those schools applicable to the improvement of others. He thought that a larger amount of money should be granted to those schools than had hitherto been given. He would refer to the evidence of a gentleman connected with an establishment at Zurich, at which workmen of various nations were employed, Saxons, Swiss, Italians, and English. This gentleman, being asked to the workmen of which country a preference was due, said that the English were to be preferred for the performance of one operation, as they usually confined themselves to one specific kind of work, upon which all their attention had been concentrated; but that for general work they preferred the Saxons and Swiss, and particularly the Saxons, in consequence of the superior education they received, which enabled them to more easily adapt themselves to any new employment.

Lord Brougham said he heartily concurred in the views which had been expressed by the President of the Council. He was thankful to him for the statement he had made, and he only regretted that he had not gone farther. He only differed with him upon one point, and that was that the education of the people would be best advanced by the extension of the system of making grants to normal schools, and that they had confidence in those who distributed the funds entrusted to them, they would be doing their duty but in if they did not increase those funds. (Hear, hear.) Before the present petition came into office, a sum of £20,000 was given to the National School Society and the British and Foreign School Society towards the establishment of normal schools; and £5000 were also given to Scotland for the same purpose. Much good, however, could be expected from institutions of that kind, if they were good masters and mistresses to instruct in them. The school which was established in Glasgow by Mr. Stowe, had effected a great deal of good; but Mr. Stowe and those who were joined with him in forming the National School Society, had not made proper use of the money properly to maintain it, and the school was now visited only by the inspectors, but he would object to have its state reported upon, because it would afford those persons an opportunity of dealing out censure upon the mode in which he might think proper to conduct it, and to hold him up to public ridicule, which he would not be disposed to. It was necessary that the petition should be made to the Council, to enable them to know what the inspectors did, and from those reports a general report might be framed, which would enable the public to know the state of education in the country. The want of education should look to the face. The intention was to make grants to common schools, and to extend them to normal schools. He felt assured that the grant would neither be felt or grudged by the country. He was satisfied that the plan would succeed, and the only objection to it, he presumed would be an attempt to press education forward too rapidly.